

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

p. 2

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
SEP 8 - 1961
SERIAL RECORD

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1961

VOLUME 83

CONTENTS

NUMBER 9

PAGE

COTTON

U.S. Cotton Imports Rise Slightly	22
Cotton Import Taxes Reduced by Pakistan.	22
U.S. Gains Larger Share of Belgian Cotton Market.	23

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Irish Produce More Chocolate Crumb	6
Venezuela Suspends Shell Egg Imports	12
Canada To Continue Price Support and Import Control on Turkeys	20

FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS

Canada May Be Net Importer of Protein Feeds	21
Canadian Oilseeds Trade Mission To Study European Markets	23
Norway Sells Whaling Factory Ship to Japan	25
Brazil May Grow Dende Palm.	25

FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Netherlands Antilles Reduces Duties on Imported Foods	5
New Cold Storage Plant Opened in Trinidad.	6
U.S. Agricultural Exports to Latin America Decline	19

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

U.S. and Canada Import Mexican Strawberries.	5
Turkey Changes Minimum Raisin Prices	6
Australian Canned Apricots and Peaches Down, Pears Up	6
Ecuador's Banana Shipments Drop.	9
U.S. and Competing Canned Fruit Prices in the Netherlands Compared	11
Large Raisin Harvest Expected in Greece.	14
Spain Reduces Export Tax on Almonds and Filberts	19

GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS

New Flour Mill Planned in Trinidad.	4
Spain Buys Corn and Barley.	7
U.S. Grass and Legume Seed Exports Set New Record.	13

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS	
Canadian Exports of Oats and Barley Down.	14*
Canada's Grain Carryover Falls Below Average.	16
French Wheat and Flour Exports Decline.	17
West German Grain Production Estimated Below Normal	24
LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS	
Australian Lamb and Mutton Shipped to North America	8
Guatemala May Import More U.S. Cattle	8
U. S. Imports of Meat and Wool Rise; Most Other Products Decline.	9
U. K. To Eradicate Hog Cholera.	16
U. S. Removes Import Duty on Horsemeat	21
Pork Import Quotas Set by Italy	24
TOBACCO	
U. S. Tobacco Exports Rise 10 Percent	3
Czechoslovakia Importing More Tobacco	4
Tobacco Crop Smaller in Mauritius	4
Cigar Factory Being Built in Philippines.	4

ooOoo

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS reports weekly on foreign crop and livestock production, consumption, prices, supplies, and trade. It is distributed free to persons in the United States who request it. If you no longer need this publication, please tear off the name-and-address imprint, write "Drop" on it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

U.S. TOBACCO EXPORTS
RISE 10 PERCENT

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled 503.4 million pounds (export weight)--up 10.2 percent from fiscal 1960.

The value of fiscal 1961 exports was \$384.4 million--12.4 percent above the value for fiscal 1960 and a record for any year.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco in fiscal 1961 (which corresponds to the marketing year) totaled 414 million pounds (export weight), compared with 369 million in fiscal 1960. This was a gain of 12.3 percent. Average export value per pound for flue-cured was 77.3 cents, compared with 75.2 cents in fiscal 1960.

Burley exports were down a little in fiscal 1961 from the previous year--32.7 million pounds, compared with 33.1 million. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured and Virginia fire-cured were up rather substantially. Other types, except cigar binder, were down.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: U.S. exports, by type and value, fiscal years ended June 30, 1960 and 1961, with percentage change
(Export weight)

Type	July-June		Percent change	July-June		Percent change
	1959-60	1960-61		1959-60	1960-61	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent
Flue-cured.....	368,712	414,187	+12.3	277,303	320,163	+15.5
Burley.....	33,147	32,708	-1.3	28,062	27,065	-3.6
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn:	17,491	19,597	+12.0	8,292	9,411	+13.5
Va. fire-cured 1/:	4,713	5,772	+22.5	3,137	3,760	+19.9
Maryland.....	13,035	12,016	-7.8	9,446	9,196	-2.6
Green River.....	793	507	-36.1	396	279	-29.5
One Sucker.....	904	457	-49.4	400	216	-46.0
Black Fat.....	5,186	4,419	-14.8	4,398	3,710	-15.6
Cigar wrapper.....	3,435	3,072	-10.6	7,743	7,768	+0.3
Cigar binder.....	2,128	2,726	+28.1	1,655	1,946	+17.6
Cigar filler.....	797	173	-78.3	335	81	-75.8
Other.....	6,307	7,758	+23.0	687	781	+13.7
Total.....	456,648	503,392	+10.2	341,854	384,376	+12.4

1/ Includes sun-cured.

Bureau of the Census.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA IMPORTING MORE TOBACCO

Czechoslovakia reportedly imported about 33.1 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco in 1960, compared with 30.9 million in 1959 and 22 million in 1955.

Slowly increasing consumption of tobacco products and declining domestic production, due to blue-mold damage, caused the increase.

Free World tobacco exporters supply about half of Czechoslovakia's leaf imports. In 1960 Turkey supplied 6.6 million pounds, Greece 4.9 million, and Brazil 1.4 million. Yugoslavia and India also export tobacco to Czechoslovakia. Bulgaria and Mainland China supply the other half of this industrialized country's leaf imports. Bulgarian tobacco shipments have increased recently while Chinese shipments of flue-cured tobacco have declined.

Most of the 18 billion cigarettes manufactured in Czechoslovakia are the oriental type. Imports of Bulgarian cigarettes have increased. The output of cigars is gaining faster than that of cigarettes.

TOBACCO CROP SMALLER IN MAURITIUS

The 1961 crop of tobacco in Mauritius amounted to 1,228,000 pounds--only a little less than the 1,250,000 harvested in 1960.

Most leaf grown in Mauritius is flue-cured, with the remainder air-cured. Flue-cured production totaled 873,000 pounds this year, compared with 929,000 in 1960. The Tobacco Board has encouraged plantings of flue-cured to eliminate, as far as possible, imports of cigarettes and leaf tobacco. Consequently, the area planted to flue-cured rose from 645 acres in 1958 to 833 in 1961.

Mauritius usually imports some U.S. and Rhodesian flue-cured leaf. In recent years, the quantities have averaged about 250,000 pounds annually--about equally divided between the two principal sources of supply.

CIGAR FACTORY BEING BUILT IN PHILIPPINES

The cornerstone was laid for a new cigar factory at Cabagan, Isabela Province, in the Philippines in mid-July. Upon completion, the factory will have the capacity to make about 60 million cigars annually, mainly for export.

NEW FLOUR MILL PLANNED IN TRINIDAD

The construction of a new flour mill will begin within a month or two in Trinidad.

The mill will be erected by Trinidad Flour Mills, Ltd., at Docksite, west of the Port-of-Spain wharves.

Details on the projected capacity of the mill have not been disclosed, but there is every indication that the needs of the territory will be met when the mill is in full operation. Initial plans, however, apparently include an operational capacity sufficient to supply only about 50 to 55 percent of the current flour requirements of Trinidad and Tobago, leaving the rest to be met by imports.

Annual imports of flour into Trinidad and Tobago have averaged about 125 million pounds, with about 60 percent originating in Canada and 38 percent in the United States.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES REDUCES DUTIES ON IMPORTED FOODS

The Legislative Council of the Netherlands Antilles passed a bill, effective May 18, to (a) increase taxes on imports of several nonagricultural items and (b) reduce duties on the following imported foods.

Commodity	Old tariff	New tariff
Salted, dried, and smoked beef not in: an airtight container.....	6%	Free
Salted,, dried, and smoked pork not in an airtight container.....	6%	Free
Salted, dried, and smoked fish not in: an airtight container	4.5%	Free
Whole cheese (per 100 pounds).....	\$1.684	\$0.962
Potatoes (per 100 pounds).....	\$0.3007	Free
Fresh or dried peas and beans.....	4.5%	Free
Unbranded coffee beans.....	6%	Free
Wheat flour (per 100 pounds).....	\$0.1804	\$0.962
Corn meal (per 100 pounds).....	\$0.0929	Free
Margarine (per 100 pounds).....	\$1.684	Free
Edible oils.....	4.5%	Free
Corned beef.....	6%	Free
Sardines.....	4.5%	Free

Most of the above items are supplied to the Netherlands Antilles by the United States. U.S. exports of agricultural products to this area consist chiefly of food and amount to over \$9 million annually.

U.S. AND CANADA IMPORT MEXICAN STRAWBERRIES

U.S. imports of Mexican frozen strawberries from August 1 through August 15 are estimated to be 162,000 pounds, bringing the total from January 1 through August 15 to 27.7 million pounds.

Canadian imports from January 1 through August 15 are estimated to be 3.7 million pounds.

TURKEY CHANGES MINIMUM RAISIN PRICES

Minimum export prices for raisins set by Turkey in July (\$259 for No. 9, and \$272 for No. 10, per short ton, f.o.b. Turkish ports) have been abolished.

As of August 14, official opening date of the 1961-62 season on the Izmir Commodity Exchange ("Bourse"), minimum export prices are to be flexible, being based on the daily closing prices of the Bourse. This system was in effect for part of the 1960-61 season. The fixed minimum prices specified above applied only to forward sales of the 1961 crop.

The 1961 Turkish raisin crop is estimated at 93,000 short tons, compared with 75,000 in 1960 and the 5-year average (1954-58) of 71,200. Early drying operations are being carried on in favorable weather.

IRISH PRODUCE MORE CHOCOLATE CRUMB

Ireland's production of chocolate crumb was 8 million pounds in the first quarter of 1961--an increase of 17 percent over the corresponding quarter of 1960.

Chocolate crumb is a whole milk, sugar, and cocoa product used in the confectionery industry.

Exports of 7 million pounds this year were slightly below those of 1960 owing to smaller purchases by the United Kingdom, the country's principal market. Sales to Canada from January through March were slightly over one million pounds, compared with 805,000 in the same period of 1960.

NEW COLD STORAGE PLANT
OPENED IN TRINIDAD

A new \$885,000 cold storage plant has been opened by International Foods, Ltd., at Docksite in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Total capacity of the plant is 2,688 short tons, and temperatures as low as -20 degrees F can be obtained.

International Foods is a Trinidad firm, with financial backing in the United States, Hong Kong, Japan, Trinidad, and the Caribbean area.

AUSTRALIAN CANNED APRICOTS
AND PEACHES DOWN, PEARS UP

Available figures on the 1961 Australian canned fruit pack indicate that the apricot pack was the smallest since 1947, the peach pack was well below average, and the pear pack was the largest on record.

The total pack of the above items and mixed fruit was approximately 400,000 cases below the 1960 pack.

CANNED FRUIT: Australian production, average 1954-58,
annual 1958-61

Commodity	Calendar year				
	Average : 1954-58 :	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 cases $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	1,000 cases $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	1,000 cases $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	1,000 cases $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s	1,000 cases $24/2\frac{1}{2}$'s
Apricots.....	920	891	449	576	334
Mixed fruit.....	211	309	178	201	190
Peaches.....	2,059	2,291	1,710	2,045	1,675
Pears.....	1,953	2,229	2,022	2,415	2,621
Total.....	5,143	5,720	4,359	5,237	4,820

The canned peach pack consists predominantly of the clingstone type. The freestone pack, included in the above peach production figures, amounted to approximately 160,000 cases in 1961, compared with 111,000 in 1960.

The Australian trade feels that marketing of the fruit pack has progressed satisfactorily, although the size of the pear pack has caused some concern and the shortage of peaches and apricots has caused some difficulty in allocating equitable quantities to traditional buyers. At present, returns on the Australian market are practically the same as those from sales in the United Kingdom for peaches and apricots, and consequently there is little incentive for canners to "short" the domestic market as was the practice in earlier years.

At the beginning of the marketing season, domestic and overseas stocks of Australian deciduous fruits were negligible, and with the pipelines virtually empty, the 1961 pack has moved well. At present, the Australian trade feels that the 1961 pack will be largely cleared by the end of the year and Australian canners will be able to start the 1962 season without any significant carryover.

According to unofficial data, exports to the United Kingdom by the end of July were close to 2 million cases. An additional 400,000 to 500,000 cases will be available for shipment to the United Kingdom between August 1 and November 1.

SPAIN BUYS CORN AND BARLEY

Spain recently purchased 65,000 metric tons of corn and 47,000 tons of barley from the United States for free dollars and 4,000 tons of barley under Yugoslav clearings.

Dollar purchases of 24,000 tons of barley were made in July.

In 1960-61, Spanish purchases from the United States included (a) 184,000 tons of corn and 122,000 tons of barley for dollars and (b) 50,000 tons of corn and 80,000 tons of barley for local currency under Title I of Public Law 480.

AUSTRALIAN LAMB AND MUTTON SHIPPED TO NORTH AMERICA

Five ships left Australia in July with 3,151,700 pounds of lamb and mutton for the United States and Canada.

Ship	Sailing date	Date of arrival	Destination <u>1/</u>	Cargo	Quantity
					1,000 pounds
Baltic Sea.....	July 19	---	New York	Mutton	571.2
		---	Boston	do.	250.9
		---	Toronto	do.	212.8
		---	do.	Lamb	13.4
Essex.....	do. 21	9/6	Montreal <u>2/</u>	Mutton	763.8
		9/6	do.	Lamb	40.3
		8/21	New York	Mutton	150.1
		8/21	do.	Lamb	38.1
		8/21	Philadelphia	Mutton	210.6
		8/31	Boston	do.	194.9
Coolgardie.....	do. 21	---	---	do.	362.9
City of Birkenhead....	do. 24	---	---	do.	306.9
Ellen Bakke.....	do. 25	9/6	Vancouver	do.	6.7
		9/6	do.	Lamb	17.9
		9/10	Seattle	Mutton	11.2

1/ Cities listed above indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale. 2/ For transshipment to United States.

GUATEMALA MAY IMPORT MORE U.S. CATTLE

A private bank in Guatemala has made \$500,000 available for loans to cattlemen who wish to import breeding cattle from the United States and Canada.

This offer is the first time that a private bank has supplied medium-term loan funds in such quantity, and other banks may follow suit. Prospects for cattle producers received another boost recently when the first shipment of frozen boneless beef was sent to the United States. Cattle prices in the country increased from 1/2 to 3/4 cent per pound.

Guatemala imported 50 head of U.S. breeding cattle in the first 6 months of 1961.

ECUADOR'S BANANA SHIPMENTS DROP

Ecuadoran banana exports during the first 6 months of 1961 declined 13 percent, compared with the comparable period of 1960.

Bananas, Ecuador's principal foreign exchange earner, account for almost half the value of the country's agricultural exports. The decrease in shipments this year reverses an upward trend established during recent years. Lower shipments to the United States accounted for most of the decline.

U.S. IMPORTS OF MEAT AND WOOL RISE; MOST OTHER PRODUCTS DECLINE

U.S. imports of meat and apparel wool from January through June are larger than in the comparable months of last year, but imports of most other meat products are lower.

Imports of red meats totaling 403 million pounds were 13 percent greater than a year earlier. Most of the increase was in beef. Imports of beef and veal rose seasonally in June to 69 million pounds and reached the highest rate since August 1960. Large imports in June reflect continued strong U.S. demand for processing meat, a decline in beef prices in the United Kingdom, and increased shipments from Australia and New Zealand following their usual seasonal increases in slaughter.

Imports of mutton were 34 percent larger than a year earlier, imports of lamb were up 5 percent, but imports of pork were down 6 percent. Imported mutton is mostly used in processed products.

During the first half of 1961, imports of apparel wool were 6 percent greater than a year earlier but exports of carpet wool were down 4 percent. Entries of most types of hides and skins were also below 1960 because of relatively low prices in the United States.

Trade in sausage casings showed mixed trends. Imports of sheep and goat casings declined 10 percent in the first 6 months of 1961, but entries of other casings rose 22 percent.

The United States imported 380,805 cattle during January-June 1961--2 percent less than a year earlier. More cattle entered from Mexico, but fewer from Canada.

(Continued on following page)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: U.S. imports of selected items, June 1960 and 1961,
January-June 1960 and 1961, with percentage change

(Product weight basis)

Commodity	June			January-June		
	1960	1961	Percent	1960	1961	Percent
	: pounds	: pounds	: change	: pounds	: pounds	: change
Red meats:						
Fresh, frozen, canned; and cured beef & veal:	43,043	67,594	+57	230,548	270,892	+17
Other meats 1/.....:	667	1,828	+174	10,319	13,156	+27
Total beef & veal...:	43,710	69,422	+59	240,867	284,048	+18
Pork.....:	17,329	14,426	-17	89,181	84,035	-6
Mutton.....:	2,666	6,059	+127	20,565	27,528	+34
Lamb.....:	1,049	1,058	+1	7,432	7,809	+5
Total red meat.....:	64,754	90,965	+40	358,045	403,420	+13
Variety meats.....:	190	140	-26	1,005	810	-19
Sausage casings:						
Sheep and goat.....:	592	523	-12	2,656	2,398	-10
Other natural.....:	808	1,016	+26	4,785	5,816	+22
Wool (clean basis):						
Dutiable.....:	6,952	7,352	+6	43,901	46,612	+6
Duty-free.....:	16,756	12,611	-25	83,054	79,811	-4
Total wool.....:	23,708	19,963	-16	126,955	126,423	---
Hides and skins (1,000 pieces)						
Cattle and buffalo...:	56	44	-21	324	316	-2
Calf.....:	91	71	-22	311	212	-32
Kip.....:	64	75	+17	212	280	+32
Sheep and lamb.....:	3,822	2,756	-28	19,319	16,495	-15
Goat and kid.....:	2,189	1,736	-21	11,293	7,681	-32
Horse.....:	28	28	---	218	170	-22
Pig.....:	65	63	-3	522	324	-38
Live cattle (numbers)2/:	39,011	22,972	-41	388,361	380,805	-2

1/ Other meat, canned, prepared, or preserved. 2/ Includes cattle for breeding.

U.S. Department of Commerce

U. S. AND COMPETING CANNED FRUIT
PRICES IN THE NETHERLANDS COMPARED

Dutch price quotations, which are importers' selling prices--import duties and taxes paid--of selected canned fruits, in January, March, and July 1961 are listed below:

Type and quality	: Units	Netherlands price				Origin
	: per doz.	: Jan. 1961	: Mar. 1961	: July 1961		
	: Cans		U. S. dollars			
<u>CANNED FRUIT</u>						
Apricots:						
Halves, fancy.....	No. 300	: 2.98	: 2.82	: --	: Canada	
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	: 5.67	: 5.30	: 4.81	: United States	
Halves, standard.....	No. 2½	: 4.94	: 4.64	: 4.24	: United States	
Halves, standard.....	No. 303	: 3.02	: 2.98	: 2.55	: United States	
Cherries, red sour:						
Pitted.....	No. 10	: --	: 19.89	: 18.73	: United States	
Pitted.....	3.1 kilo	: 15.91	: 14.09	: --	: Belgium	
Peaches:						
Halves, choice.....	No. 2½	: 4.24	: 4.14	: 4.14	: United States	
Halves, choice.....	No. 300	: 2.88	: 2.82	: 2.65	: United States	
Halves, choice,						
freestones.....	No. 300	: 2.82	: 2.75	: --	: Canada	
Halves, standard,						
clingstone.....	No. 2½	: --	: 3.91	: 3.98	: United States	
Halves, standard,						
clingstone.....	No. 303	: 2.75	: 2.69	: --	: United States	
Halves, standard.....	No. 10	: 13.76	: 13.26	: 12.76	: United States	
Halves, 100% Oreillons:	5 kilo	: 19.72	: 20.22	: --	: Spain	
Quarters, white.....	No. 300	: 2.88	: 2.82	: --	: Japan	
Quarters, white.....	11 oz.	: 2.22	: 2.15	: --	: Japan	
Slices, choice.....	8 oz.	: 1.92	: 1.86	: 1.82	: United States	
Slices, standard.....	No. 2½	: 4.01	: 3.91	: 3.98	: United States	
Slices, standard.....	No. 10	: 13.76	: 13.26	: --	: United States	
Pears:						
Bartletts, halves,						
choice.....	8 oz.	: --	: 2.33	: --	: United States	
Bartletts, halves,						
standard.....	No. 2½	: --	: 5.14	: 5.14	: United States	
Bartletts, halves,						
standard.....	No. 303	: --	: 3.58	: --	: United States	
Fruit cocktail:						
Choice, in heavy						
sirup.....	No. 2½	: 5.47	: 5.34	: --	: United States	
Choice.....	No. 2½	: 5.17	: 5.04	: 4.97	: United States	
Choice.....	No. 303	: --	: 3.48	: --	: United States	
Choice.....	No. 10	: 16.91	: 16.41	: 17.07	: United States	

Type and quality	Units per doz.	Netherlands price			Origin
		Jan. 1961	Mar. 1961	July 1961	
	Cans	U. S. dollars			
Pineapple:					
Slices, fancy, extra :					
heavy sirup.....	No. 2½	5.70	5.64	5.47	United States
Slices, choice, heavy:					
sirup.....	No. 2½	4.64	4.57	4.31	United States
Slices, standard,					
light sirup.....	No. 2½	4.38	4.28	4.14	United States
Whole, sliced.....	No. 10	--	14.75	14.75	Cuba
Grapefruit sections....	No. 303	--	3.28	3.15	United States
Mandarin oranges:					
Small.....	11 oz.	2.49	2.45	2.35	Japan
Fancy, small.....	11 oz.	--	2.49	2.39	Japan
Fancy, small.....	No. 2½	--	6.46	6.46	Japan
Fancy, small.....	No. 10	22.38	21.71	21.22	Japan
NEW CROP - JULY/AUGUST					
Apricots:					
Halves, fancy.....	24/300			2.82	Canada
Halves, standard.....	24/2½			4.38	United States
Halves, standard.....	24/303			2.88	United States
Cherries, red sour:					
Pitted.....	No. 10			18.56	United States
Pitted.....	3.1 kilo			18.56	Italy
NEW CROP - AUGUST/SEPTEMBER					
Peaches:					
Halves, choice.....	24/2½			4.18	United States
Halves, choice.....	24/303			2.65	United States
Halves, standard....	24/2½			3.81	United States
Halves, standard....	24/303			2.49	United States
Halves, white					
July/August.....	15 oz.			2.78	Japan
Halves, 100%					
Oreillons.....	5 kilo			20.22	Spain
Halves, "Himuco"....	48/400 grs			2.40	Argentina

VENEZUELA SUSPENDS SHELL EGG IMPORTS

The Venezuelan Ministry of Development has suspended the issuance of import licenses on shell eggs until further notice.

This action was taken because domestic production has increased enough to meet domestic demand. No valid import licenses are in effect at present.

Venezuela is the major market for U.S. shell eggs, usually taking from 50 to 90 percent of U.S. shipments. In the past 3 years, the United States exported the following quantities of shell eggs, excluding hatching eggs, to Venezuela: 1960, 9.8 million dozen; 1959, 9.9 million; and 1958, 16.2 million.

U.S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS SET NEW RECORD

U.S. shipments of 63,119,000 pounds of grass and legume seeds during the crop year that ended June 30 established a new record.

Exports exceeded last year's total of 46,242,000 pounds by 36 percent and surpassed the previous record set in 1954-55 by 26 percent.

France, with imports of 10,474,000 pounds, was the largest purchaser. Canada, traditionally the best U.S. customer, received 9,446,000 pounds and dropped to second place. Other shipments included: Italy, 8,409,000; West Germany, 5,608,000; and the Netherlands, 5,307,000.

Although shipments were made to 63 countries, sales to Europe accounted for 63 percent of all exports. The crop year value of grass and legume seed exports was \$12,750,000.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U.S. exports, June 1960 and 1961,
July - June 1959-60 and 1960-61

Kind of seed	June		July 1--June 30	
	1960	1961	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Alfalfa, certified.....	15	29	5,205	5,923
Alfalfa, uncertified.....	172	9	4,129	3,357
Alfalfa, total.....	187	38	9,334	9,280
Alsike.....	0	8	388	110
Ladino.....	127	131	1,801	1,955
Clovers, other.....	343	231	3,540	6,515
Bentgrass.....	419	95	4,879	3,141
Fescues.....	230	215	4,778	7,900
Kentucky bluegrass.....	270	74	943	1,576
Orchard.....	3	0	160	199
Redtop.....	80	73	494	1,572
Timothy.....	17	26	3,448	3,736
Grasses, other.....	1,654	1,364	16,477	27,134
Total.....	3,330	2,255	46,242	63,119

LARGE RAISIN HARVEST EXPECTED IN GREECE

The 1961 Greek raisin crop is expected to reach bumper proportions of 70,000 short tons, contrary to earlier expectations that the harvest would be only slightly above average.

In 1960 the pack amounted to only 28,500 tons owing to severe downy mildew damage. Production in 1961 was also expected to be adversely affected by heavy damage to the vines in 1960. Average production from 1954 through 1958 is 52,800 tons. All of the aforementioned figures include a small tonnage of rosakis and tachtas in addition to sultanas.

The 1961 dried currant pack is still forecast at 100,000 short tons--slightly smaller than the 1960 pack of 104,000 tons but well above the 1954-58 average of 89,400 tons.

Exports of Greek raisins from September 1960 through July 1961 totaled 25,904 tons, compared with 52,641 in the same period of 1959-60. Stocks of 1960-crop raisins at the beginning of August 1961 amounted to only 300 tons.

Exports of dried currants from September 1, 1960, through July 20, 1961, totaled 69,935 tons, compared with 65,095 in the corresponding period of the previous season. Stocks of exportable grades of dried currants on July 20, 1961, were estimated at approximately 10,000 tons. A substantial part of these stocks probably will have been exported by the end of the season--August 31, 1961.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF OATS AND BARLEY DOWN

Canadian exports of oats and barley from July 1960 through June 1961 were 869,000 metric tons--down 38 percent from the 1.4 million shipped in the same period a year ago.

Substantial shipments in 1961 to Mainland China failed to offset large drops in trade with such major markets as the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Poland.

Oats shipments were down from 89,000 to 30,000 tons--a drop of 66 percent. Decreased shipments to most markets except the United Kingdom largely accounted for the reduction.

Barley exports totaled 838,000 tons--down 36 percent from the 1.3 million shipped last year. Another large shipment to Mainland China brought total shipments to 360,000 tons during February-June 1961.

Relatively small quantities of corn--less than 2,000 tons--were exported during the 2 comparable periods.

OATS AND BARLEY: Canadian exports by country of destination
July-June 1959-60 and July-June 1960-61

Country of destination	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-June 1959-60:			
United States	18,851	288,651	307,502
Peru	--	3,995	3,995
Jamaica	27	--	27
Venezuela	395	--	395
Panama	91	--	91
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,446	7,857	15,303
Denmark	--	8,637	8,637
Germany, West	34,337	91,204	125,541
Ireland	--	--	--
Italy	--	6,706	6,706
Netherlands	21,335	28,809	50,144
Poland	--	115,432	115,432
Switzerland	--	17,165	17,165
United Kingdom	6,630	674,735	681,365
Japan	--	38,515	38,515
Kuwait	--	10,509	10,509
Syria	--	14,403	14,403
Republic of South Africa	--	118	118
Total	89,112	1,306,736	1,395,848
July-June 1960-61:			
United States	10,987	239,431	250,418
Peru	--	1,499	1,499
Trinidad	41	--	41
Venezuela	193	--	193
Panama	136	--	136
Barbados	66	--	66
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,297	--	2,297
Germany, West	--	1,763	1,763
Ireland	320	--	320
Italy	--	1,692	1,692
Netherlands	1,296	1,792	3,088
Switzerland	1,671	3,466	5,137
United Kingdom	13,527	229,241	242,768
China, Mainland	--	359,198	359,198
Total	30,534	838,082	868,616

CANADA'S GRAIN CARRYOVER FALLS BELOW AVERAGE

Carryover stocks of Canadian grain on July 31 were less than a year ago and about the same as the average of the past 10 years, on a tonnage basis.

Carryover of wheat and barley in all positions is smaller than in 1960, while oats and rye stocks are slightly larger. The largest change is in the holdings in country elevators. Grain in that position is considerably smaller, especially wheat and barley.

GRAIN: Canadian carryover stocks, August 1, 1961, with comparisons

Position	Wheat	Oats <u>1/</u>	Barley	Rye
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
On farms.....	89,450	73,700	55,100	2,600
Country elevators <u>2/</u>	241,198	10,549	28,228	1,773
Interior private and mill elevators.....	7,002	877	2,148	99
Interior terminal elevators.....	11,199	49	502	--
Pacific Coast terminals.....	10,882	32	1,513	138
Churchill elevators.....	4,153	72	--	--
Fort William-Port Arthur elevators.....	56,281	3,276	9,920	2,103
In transit - lake.....	6,923	816	1,636	--
In transit - rail.....	22,664	1,354	2,589	328
Eastern elevators.....	71,418	3,348	4,733	216
Eastern mills (mill bins only).....	1,880	344	2	--
Western mills (mill bins only).....	103	5	3/	3
Total <u>2/</u>	523,153	94,422	106,371	7,260
Total, August 1, 1960 <u>4/</u> , <u>5/</u>	537,588	92,827	121,470	6,753
Average August 1, 1951-60 <u>4/</u>	498,415	126,972	110,358	12,639

1/ In bushels of 3⁴ pounds. 2/ Preliminary. Subject to revision. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Includes minor quantities of grain stored in the United States. 5/ Revised.

U.K. TO ERADICATE HOG CHOLERA

The United Kingdom in 1962 will begin the slaughter of hogs that have been infected with, or exposed to, cholera.

Veterinary officials believe that the disease, which causes losses of about \$280 million a year, can be eliminated in a reasonably short time after the slaughter program starts.

Diseased and exposed hogs will be slaughtered or destroyed and buried. Full value will be paid for hogs showing no symptoms, but only half value will be paid for sick hogs. Infected premises will be kept under restrictions for 14 days before restocking will be permitted.

Vaccination with crystal violet serum will be permitted in the early stages of the program, but a policy on this point will have to be established at a later date.

FRENCH WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS DECLINE

French wheat and flour exports from July 1960 through June 1961 totaled 1.6 million metric tons, or 57 million bushels, compared with 1.8 million tons, or 65 million bushels, in the corresponding months of 1959-60.

Wheat exports of 1.2 million tons (43.9 million bushels) in 1960-61 were about 9 percent below the previous year. Smaller shipments to Africa accounted for most of the reduction. Exports to Algeria were 116,000 tons, compared with 387,000 a year earlier; shipments to Western Africa, n.e.c., were 58,600 tons below last season. Some of this reduction was offset by (a) the 170,000 tons shipped to Morocco, compared with none the year before and (b) larger shipments to Soudan and Senegal, and Tunisia.

More French wheat went to Europe in 1960-61 than during the previous year. Exports to West Germany were up 35,000 tons, and 29,000 tons were exported to Albania, compared with none the year before. Shipments to other European countries, notably the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Norway, were considerably below 1959-60.

No French wheat was reported shipped to the Western Hemisphere and Asia during 1960-61, compared with 65,000 tons to Brazil, Lebanon, and Syria the year before.

French flour exports from July 1960 through June 1961, 363,000 tons (13 million bushels), were 19 percent below 1959-60. Most of the reduction was the result of no shipments to Syria and Egypt in 1960-61, compared with 94,000 tons the previous season. Other areas receiving substantially less French flour in 1960-61 were British America, Malagasy Republic, and Sudan. Considerably larger shipments were made to West Germany, the Arabian Peninsula, Algeria, Malaya and Singapore.

French wheat and flour exports reached a peak in 1955-56 when 2.7 million tons, or 99 million bushels, were exported. The following year shipments dropped to 389,000 tons, or 14 million bushels. Exports were up to 2.3 million tons, or 83 million bushels, in 1957-58, but were down again in 1958-59.

Exports in 1961-62 may not reach the 1960-61 level because of reduced acreage and smaller production in 1961.

(Continued on following page)

WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination, July-June 1959-60 and July-June 1960-61

Country of destination	July-June 1959-60			July-June 1960-61		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
British America	--	42,189	42,189	--	22,574	22,574
French West Indies	--	50,024	50,024	--	47,739	47,739
Netherlands America	--	--	--	--	1,113	1,113
Bolivia	--	2,741	2,741	--	5,401	5,401
Brazil	51,500	--	51,500	--	--	--
Chile	--	3,682	3,682	--	6,406	6,406
French Guiana	--	2,338	2,338	--	2,646	2,646
Others	--	689	689	--	2,514	2,514
Total	51,500	101,663	153,163	--	88,393	88,393
Europe:						
Albania	--	--	--	29,445	--	29,445
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,354	2,991	6,345	1,814	3,999	5,813
Cyprus	--	--	--	9,696	--	9,696
Denmark	19,207	630	19,837	9,999	679	10,678
Germany, West	453,820	7,136	460,956	489,367	26,642	516,009
Ireland	1,115	1,116	2,231	2,068	--	2,068
Netherlands	41,327	1,822	43,149	32,581	601	33,182
Norway	24,763	--	24,763	3,410	--	3,410
Portugal	12,074	--	12,074	11,040	--	11,040
Spain	--	309	309	--	1,342	1,342
Switzerland	41,470	2,383	43,853	41,863	1,373	43,236
United Kingdom	110,644	16,318	126,962	90,599	11,321	101,920
Others	--	1,033	1,033	--	2,205	2,205
Total	707,774	33,738	741,512	721,882	48,162	770,044
Asia:						
Arabian Peninsula	--	2,627	2,627	--	12,373	12,373
Cambodia	--	2,850	2,850	--	2,521	2,521
Ceylon	--	3,075	3,075	--	14,393	14,393
Indonesia	--	11,197	11,197	--	15,553	15,553
Lebanon	5,495	5,925	11,420	--	7,672	7,672
Malaya and Singapore	--	13,277	13,277	--	18,224	18,224
Portuguese Asia	--	1,561	1,561	--	5,213	5,213
Syria (U.A.R.)	9,555	27,329	36,884	--	--	--
Others	--	937	937	--	1,593	1,593
Total	15,050	68,778	83,828	--	77,542	77,542
Africa:						
Algeria	386,790	1,789	388,579	116,337	16,267	132,604
British Africa	--	696	696	--	6,094	6,094
Cameroun	--	12,917	12,917	--	11,418	11,418
Congo Republic 2/	--	5,421	5,421	--	7,147	7,147
Egypt (U.A.R.)	--	66,610	66,610	--	--	--
Libya	--	9,005	9,005	--	7,508	7,508
Malagasy Republic 3/	--	35,702	35,702	--	24,093	24,093
Morocco	--	3,445	3,445	169,787	--	169,787
Portuguese Africa	1,299	10,395	11,694	--	30	30
Soudan and Senegal	61,574	2,777	64,351	124,725	620	125,345
Sudan	--	38,299	38,299	--	24,203	24,203
Tunisia	30,804	--	30,804	59,866	1,760	61,626
Western Equatorial Africa	--	7,478	7,478	--	3,967	3,967
Western Africa, n.e.c.	61,467	11,913	73,380	2,895	8,129	11,024
Others	--	2,228	2,228	--	3,037	3,037
Total	541,934	208,675	750,609	473,610	114,273	587,883
French Oceania	1,621	14,795	16,416	--	16,188	16,188
Unspecified	282	20,785	21,067	469	18,129	18,598
World total	1,318,161	448,434	1,766,595	1,195,961	362,687	1,558,648
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	48,434	16,477	64,911	43,944	13,326	57,270

1/ Grain equivalent, and includes groats and semolina. 2/ Formerly Belgian Congo. 3/ Formerly Madagascar.

Compiled from official and other sources.

SPAIN REDUCES EXPORT TAX ON ALMONDS AND FILBERTS

Spain has reduced its export taxes on almonds and filberts by 50 percent, effective July 21.

The new tax on unshelled almonds and filberts is 0.98 cent per pound, compared with 1.97 cents prior to July 21. On shelled almonds and filberts, the tax is 1.85 cents per pound, compared with 3.74 cents previously.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA DECLINE

U.S. agricultural exports to the 20 Latin American republics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, amounted to \$388 million--\$2 million less than in 1954-55 and \$110 million less than in 1959-60.

Venezuela moved into first place as a U.S. market in Latin America, although its purchases of \$83 million worth of commodities was a decrease of \$12 million from 1959-60. U. S. shipments of dried whole milk to Venezuela dropped from \$14.0 million in 1959-60 to \$8.9 million in 1960-61.

Brazil was in second place with \$70 million, an increase of \$5 million over the previous year. U.S. shipments of wheat to Brazil were about \$65 million (in 1959-60 they were \$59 million), about \$51 million of which was under Title I of Public Law 480.

U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico increased \$3.4 million over the previous year; \$1.8 million of the increase was in cottonseed.

Cuba dropped from the first position in 1959-60 to fourth position in 1960-61, taking \$41 million worth of agricultural commodities--\$84 million less than in 1959-60 and \$103 million less than in 1958-59. There were substantial decreases in most commodities. The sharpest declines, however, were in milled rice--from \$29.0 million in 1959-60 to \$2.5 million in 1960-61--and in wheat--from \$13.4 to \$1.2 million for the same period.

The slump in exports to Cuba resulted from the country's reorganization of its trade pattern, with diversification of its source of supply; its payments difficulties; and the U.S. restrictions on exports to the country, imposed October 21, 1960. Following a series of actions by the Cuban Government, the United States found it necessary to put under special license all exports to Cuba except unsubsidized foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals.

Exports to Uruguay in 1960-61 also declined sharply from the previous year. In 1959-60, shipments under Title I of Public Law 480 amounted to about \$17.5 million. No Title I shipments were made to Uruguay during fiscal year 1961. Uruguay's near-normal harvest made that country almost self-sufficient in grains and cereals, which account for most of the agricultural imports.

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES: Agricultural exports to 20 Latin American republics,
fiscal years ending June 30, 1957 through 1961

Country	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Mexico.....	76,618	120,269	72,242	59,064	62,416
Guatemala.....	8,475	9,235	9,323	9,621	8,992
El Salvador.....	5,693	5,335	5,412	5,354	5,472
Honduras.....	4,269	3,865	3,895	3,632	4,089
Nicaragua.....	3,460	3,587	3,659	2,627	2,921
Costa Rica.....	5,546	5,201	5,647	6,030	5,472
Panama.....	10,680	11,129	9,996	9,791	9,403
Cuba.....	133,976	149,560	144,053	125,016	41,134
Haiti.....	8,009	7,920	6,827	7,263	6,341
Dominican Republic.....	5,704	6,100	5,507	5,511	2,706
Colombia.....	24,400	37,699	24,931	20,622	25,001
Venezuela.....	76,445	81,898	87,095	95,033	83,096
Ecuador.....	5,481	5,696	5,722	4,865	7,537
Peru.....	17,182	20,953	19,469	20,345	17,481
Bolivia.....	16,038	3,849	1,783	5,487	6,399
Chile.....	38,309	18,806	9,863	16,346	21,280
Brazil.....	31,971	27,072	36,992	64,861	69,756
Paraguay.....	2,624	118	246	375	978
Uruguay.....	6,746	2,209	5,943	32,739	4,940
Argentina.....	6,548	1,317	1,000	4,009	2,914
Total.....	488,174	521,818	459,605	498,591	388,328

CANADA TO CONTINUE PRICE SUPPORT
AND IMPORT CONTROL ON TURKEYS

Canada will continue its 1960 price support level and import quota on turkeys.

The present support level of 20 cents per pound live weight will be continued for No. 1 turkeys weighing 10 to 20 pounds, delivered at Toronto. Appropriate differentials will be made for other weights and grades at principal markets.

The present import control limiting turkey imports to 4 million pounds per year, with a maximum of 2 million pounds in any one quarter, will also remain in effect. Turkey imports from January 1 through July 22 totaled 2,944,157 pounds, compared with 1,834,629 during the comparable period of 1960. Imports of turkey parts totaled 112,426 pounds in the aforementioned period of 1961.

CANADA MAY BE NET IMPORTER OF PROTEIN FEEDS

Demand for protein feeds is expected to remain strong in Canada through the year, but the country may be a net importer of this commodity instead of the usual net exporter.

Production in the first 5 months of 1961 was the same as in the comparable period of 1960. Soybean meal output fell 10,000 tons, but this decline was offset by a 3,000-ton increase in flaxseed meal and a 7,000-ton increase in rapeseed, sunflower seed, and safflower seed meal production.

CANADA: Protein feed 1/, supply and distribution, average 1955-59, annual 1958-60, and January-May 1960 and 1961

Item	Average:	1958	1959	1960	January - May	
	1955-59:				1960	1961
	----- 1,000 short tons -----					
Supply:						
Production.....	381	409	442	454	175	175
Imports.....	186	150	250	196	2/ 39	2/ 38
Total supply..	567	559	692	650	214	213
Distribution:						
Exports 3/.....	209	105	211	207	2/ 54	2/ 36
Consumption.....	367	454	481	443		
Total distribution..	567	559	692	650		

1/ Includes soybean, linseed, and other. 2/ January-March. 3/ Includes alfalfa and grass meal.

Compiled from official sources.

The establishment of new vegetable oil extraction plants in the western provinces of Canada reflects greater emphasis on crop diversification and livestock expansion. A new plant was established in Lethbridge last year, and another one will be built this year at Saskatoon. These plants will produce protein meal in Alberta and Saskatchewan, respectively, for the growing local livestock industry.

U.S. REMOVES IMPORT DUTY ON HORSEMEAT

Fresh and frozen horsemeat in bulk containers has entered the United States duty-free since the enactment of Public Law 87-110 on July 26.

The duty on most horsemeat was formerly 3 cents per pound or 10 percent ad valorem, depending upon the characteristics of the meat upon entry and its value.

Most of the imports and most domestic production are used in the manufacture of dogfood. Horsemeat is preferred in this product even though it costs more than variety meats and some other types.

The largest foreign suppliers have been Mexico and Argentina. Large numbers of Canadian horses enter the United States for slaughter.

U.S. COTTON IMPORTS RISE SLIGHTLY

U.S. imports of cotton for consumption in the first 11 months of the 1960-61 season, based on reports of the Bureau of the Census, totaled 137,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

The quantity imported from August 1960 through June 1961 was slightly more than the revised figure of 135,000 bales brought in during the same period of the previous season. Quantities imported from principal sources in August-June 1960-61, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: Egypt 68,000 bales (67,000); Mexico 37,000 (29,000); Peru 17,000 (15,000); Pakistan 6,000 (13,000); India 3,000 (8,000); and Burma 3,000 (343).

Imports in June amounted to 9,000 bales, compared with 6,000 in the preceding month and 2,000 in June 1960. Most June shipments originated in Mexico, India, and Burma.

Imports in the form of picker laps, which are not subject to raw cotton quotas, and only part of which were included in the above figures, amounted to the cotton equivalent of 32,391 bales in January-June 1961. June imports of picker lap reached the equivalent of 9,657 bales, mostly from Mexico with smaller amounts from Canada and Central American countries. Intake of this form of cotton totaled about 53,000 bales in calendar year 1960 and about 60,000 bales from August 1960 through June 1961.

COTTON IMPORT TAXES REDUCED BY PAKISTAN

Pakistan removed the export tax on Comilla cotton and reduced the tax on Desi cotton to 25 rupees per bale (1.34 U.S. cents per pound) in mid-August. Taxes on other varieties remain unchanged at 75 rupees per bale (4.02 cents per pound).

The tax on Comilla was formerly 20 rupees per bale (1.07 cents per pound), while Desi was taxed 40 rupees per bale (2.14 cents per pound).

CANADIAN OILSEEDS TRADE MISSION TO STUDY EUROPEAN MARKETS

A Canadian oilseeds trade mission will go to Europe in September to determine the current and long-term market possibilities for oilseeds produced in Canada.

The announcement was made by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa.

According to the Department, the production of oilseeds, as alternatives to wheat, had been encouraged in Western Canada and, as a result, output increased from 382,000 tons annually over the 5-year period ending in 1952 to 1,257,000 tons in 1960. The area planted to oilseeds last year was 4 million acres, compared with the 1948-52 average of 1.3 million. Exports of oilseeds in 1960, including rapeseed, flaxseed, soybeans, and mustard seed, had a value of \$69 million. In 1960, the bulk of the flaxseed exports went to the United Kingdom and other European countries, while one-third of the rapeseed went to Japan and most of the remainder to Western Europe.

In the development of its trade promotion program, the Department of Trade and Commerce is exploring all avenues that may encourage Canadian producers to (a) consider overseas market opportunities and (b) embark on a measure of diversification for their export crops.

The Canadian trade mission will include representatives of producing organizations, traders in oilseeds, and research and marketing specialists. They will meet importers, members of trade associations, and government officials in Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. They also will visit oil extraction plants.

U.S. GAINS LARGER SHARE OF BELGIAN COTTON MARKET

Belgium's imports of U.S. cotton during the first two-thirds (August-March) of the 1960-61 season exceeded those of the similar period of 1959-60 and constituted a larger proportion of total cotton imports.

Imports of U.S. cotton, at 163,000 bales (500 pounds gross), accounted for half of total imports of 328,000 in August-March 1960-61. Imports from the United States in the same period a year earlier totaled 133,000 bales--40 percent of the total intake of 336,000 bales. Some of the increased purchases of U.S. cotton undoubtedly occurred because of a drop in exportable supplies from the Republic of the Congo. Much of the rise, however, is attributed to preference by Belgian spinners for competitively-priced U.S. cotton.

Quantities imported from principal sources other than the United States from August 1960 through March 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures

in parentheses, were: Republic of the Congo 43,000 bales (63,000); Turkey 27,000 (30,000); Brazil 21,000 (15,000); Mexico 10,000 (18,000); Syria 9,000 (7,000); Peru 8,000 (6,000); French Equatorial Africa 7,000 (2,000); Egypt 6,000 (9,000); Argentina 5,000 (4,000); and U.S.S.R. 5,000 (6,000).

Cotton consumption of 292,000 bales in August-March 1960-61 was slightly ahead of the 286,000 bales used in the similar period of the previous season. Consumption in the full 1960-61 season will probably not differ greatly from the 411,000 bales used in 1959-60. Demand for cotton goods has been satisfactory in recent months, and mill order books are in a good position.

With consumption at a favorable level in the 1960-61 season and imports running slightly behind a year earlier, ending stocks on July 31 are estimated to have been lower than the 173,000 bales on hand a year earlier.

PORK IMPORT QUOTAS SET BY ITALY

The Italian Foreign Trade Ministry has followed up the recent removal of pork and hog import bans (Foreign Crops and Markets, June 26, 1961) by establishing the following import quotas.

Common Market countries: (1) from July 1 through September 30, 1961--3,212,000 pounds (dressed weight) of live hogs and pork; (2) from July 1 through December 31, 1961--76,560 pounds of (a) pork variety meats, and (b) salted, brine-cured, smoked, or dried pork and ham.

Non-Common Market countries: (1) from July 1 through September 30, 1961--2,398,000 pounds (carcass weight) of live hogs and pork; (2) from July 1 through December 31, 1961--162,140 pounds of (a) pork variety meats, and (b) salted, brine-cured, smoked, or dried pork and ham.

The United States is usually competitive with leading world exporters of pork variety meats, and U.S. shipments of these grew sharply during January-June of this year. Classifications of U.S. variety meat export statistics do not isolate pork items, but estimated January-June shipments exceeded the quota listed for the non-Common Market countries combined.

WEST GERMAN GRAIN PRODUCTION ESTIMATED BELOW NORMAL

Grain production in West Germany, according to a preliminary estimate made by the German Federal States in early July, will be 13.8 million tons this year, compared with 15.8 million in 1960.

Unfavorable weather during the growing and harvesting seasons caused the reduction in the predicted yields. West German grain requirements will increase owing to a sharp rise in the number of hogs in the country. Import opportunities should increase proportionally.

NORWAY SELLS WHALING FACTORY SHIP TO JAPAN

The Norwegian floating whaling factory Kosmos III, together with 5 catcher boats, was recently sold to Japan for 55.5 million kroner (about U.S. \$7.8 million).

Included in the sale were (a) 700 blue whale units from Norway's Antarctic catch quota for 1961-62 and (b) approximately 12.5 percent of the Norwegian catch quota for subsequent seasons.

The sale reduced Norway's fleet of factory ships for Antarctic whaling to 7 and increased Japan's fleet to 8. Other countries that operate during the Antarctic season, together with the number of factory ships each employs, are: the U.S.S.R., 3; the United Kingdom, 2; and the Netherlands, 1.

The sale of a Norwegian whaling ship to a foreign country requires government approval. Permission to sell the Kosmos III was granted by the Norwegian Whaling Council provided arrangements were made to further reduce the number of floating factories and thus improve the quota basis for the remaining ships. Two factory ships will probably be scrapped in the next several years, and their catch quotas will be redistributed among Norway's remaining ships.

The Norwegian quota during the 1960-61 Antarctic season was 5,800 blue whale units (B.W.U.). The total quota for the 5 participating countries was 17,540 units. Norway's final catch was 5,197 B.W.U. (one B.W.U. equals about 23 short tons of whale oil). The sale of the Kosmos III will reduce the Norwegian quota for 1961-62 to 5,100 B.W.U. In addition, the International Whaling Convention is considering a 1962-63 Antarctic quota of 15,000 B.W.U., which would further decrease Norway's quota. The quotas of other whaling countries, with the exception of the U.S.S.R., would also be reduced.

BRAZIL MAY GROW
DENDE PALM

The feasibility of growing the dende palm tree for commercial oil production is being studied in Brazil, which probably produces more kinds of vegetable oils than any other country.

Government officials as well as private firms, including American and French, believe the climate of the state of Bahia is favorable for growing the palm. Experimental stations are being established to determine the practicability of raising the oil palm on a large scale.

A Brazilian firm near the city of Valenca is crushing fruit of the dende palm by primitive methods. Mechanized equipment for processing the palm fruit has been ordered from Europe, and the construction of a modern crushing plant near Valenca is being planned.

Brazil's production of vegetable oils includes (a) castor, coffee, linseed, oiticica, and tung, which are primarily used for industrial purposes; and (b) babassu, corn, cottonseed, olive, peanut, and soybean, which are used principally as edible oils.

ooOoo

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. Room 5922. Phone DUdley 8-2445.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 10-61. 2 pp.

Soaring World Sugar Production Almost 61 Million Short Tons. Foreign Agriculture Circular FS 2-61. 7 pp.

Switzerland: Growing Market for Imported Tobacco. Foreign Agriculture Circular FT 15-61. 8 pp.

World Wool Production at Record Level. Foreign Agriculture Circular FW 3-61. 4 pp.

Changes in Import Duties on Tobacco in Free World Countries. Foreign Agricultural Service. FAS M-116. 82 pp.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Official Business